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away and waited five minutes. When I went back to the reptile it still lay motionless, with its legs drawn up under it, though my foot was placed within a few inches of it; but when I stooped to pick it up it darted away across the leaves.

This latter individual was under observation for twenty-five or thirty consecutive minutes and during this time did not shift its position. During the entire time the animal was upon its back it maintained a constrained position with the spine curved and the head and tail well off the ground. The feet were drawn up upon the belly and the eyes were kept open; the only perceptible motion about the animal being the occasional blinking of the eyelids.

A young *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Linn.). About half grown, caught by hand on June 5, 1919, showed an entirely different disposition. This lizard was very restless, even in the hand, and the moment it was released, darted away with the speed characteristic of the species.

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## A NOTE ON THE LENGTH OF LIFE OF SOME BATRACHIANS IN CAPTIVITY.

Do frogs and salamanders die of old age or continue to live until killed by some of their natural enemies? Metchnikoff (*Prolongation of Life*, 1910) says:

“Not very much is known about the duration of life in batrachians, but it is certain at least that some small frogs may live 12 or 16 years, and toads as many as 36 years.”

This problem is very hard to study because it is seldom possible to keep close run of any of these animals when wild, and sometimes hard to tell whether

you are observing the same individual year after year. A little light may be thrown on the problem by watching animals kept in captivity under conditions as nearly natural as possible.

Early in July, 1912, I captured two adults of *Hyla versicolor* and have kept them since in a vivarium consisting of an old aquarium tank a foot wide and two feet long, covered with a pane of glass, floored with moss and planted with ferns and other plants where the frogs could climb. This was kept in the living room where the temperature is comparatively constant. The result of this was that after the first year or two the frogs were more or less active all winter instead of hibernating and this fact may have some bearing on their longevity. They would always eat freely any insects small enough to swallow, their favorite prey being flies and small moths, though cutworms were never refused. Both frogs thrived until the spring of 1919 when one grew thin and died about the first of May. On May 10, the second ate a moth, but a day or two later refused to eat and died May 15, after growing very thin. Seven years plus is all that I can say of the age of these frogs.

In the same vivarium I am still keeping a big specimen of *Ambystoma maculatum* captured in April, 1912. It was seven inches long at that time and doubtless adult, so its age is as uncertain as that of the Hylas.

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## BLOOD EXPELLING OF THE HORNED LIZARDS IN MEXICO.

In connection with the expulsion of blood from the eyes of horned lizards, it may be of interest to note the names of two Mexican species in which this interesting phenomenon has been observed by a Mexican herpetologist, Sr. Carlos Cuesta Terrón.